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showing the percentage of Latin words in English, quoted by Professor Lodge in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 6.137-138. On pages 11-12 there are suggestions for bringing home to pupils the value of Latin 'roots' as an aid to mastery of the meanings of English words. On page 13 there is a long list of common English words which are in reality Latin words wholly unchanged, such as census, animal, pauper, sinister, victor, terminus, genus. Page 14 shows how largely modern scientific words are derived from Latin and Greek. Here is a good place to point out that, though the Exhibit is concerned primarily with Latin, Greek matters inevitably figure in it. Page 15 shows how a knowledge of Latin helps one to spell correctly in English: compare e.g. culpable with culpa, portable with portare, pessimist with pessimus, separate with separare and separatus. Finally, on page 16, it is made plain that the Latin student understands or at least has excellent opportunity to understand such common abbreviations as A.D., cf., e.g., ib., ibid., scil., q.v. (on the need of such knowledge see Professor Dunn's paper in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 4.130-132).

To division III pages 34-44 are devoted. On page 35 there is a table showing the extent to which Latin words appear in Spanish, Italian, French, and English: examples are fructus, fruta, frutto, fruit, fruit; honor, honor, onore, honneur, honor; flos, flor, flore, fleur, flower. Page 37 gives a page from a French magazine, with the Latin words underlined. Page 38 shows how a knowledge of Latin simplifies many points in French grammar. In this section, too, the extent to which Latin words figure in Italian and Spanish is made visually apparent. The way in which musical terms become intelligible through knowledge of Latin is also shown.

There is not space to show how ingeniously, under V and IX, for example, it is brought home to the pupil how much a knowledge of Latin (and Greek) will add to his appreciation of such common things in his life as magazine covers, advertisements of all sorts, cartoons in newspapers, etc. The Appendix, 116-126, answers certain common objections to Latin.

From the foregoing description some idea can be derived of the material in the Manual. Scattered through the book are dozens of quotations from printed utterances or letters (written, with a view to publication, to teachers in the Oak Park School or to pupils there), in which faith in the value of Latin is expressed. For obvious reasons the quotations are from persons not engaged in the teaching of Latin.

Of the large cards some contain headings corresponding to those in the Manual. To these cards teachers and pupils may transfer, in whole or in part, the material in the Manual, or, far better, they may inscribe on the cards supplementary material gathered by themselves. The blank cards will be especially serviceable for the recording of new

material. Pupils like to help in such matters, and, by helping, will derive much profit.

It is easy to see, if one looks through the Manual, how immense was the labor involved in the preparation of the Exhibit. Miss Sabin, her colleagues, and the pupils in the School conducted, for a long time, an active correspondence with hosts of persons in many different walks of life. To collect the material, to sort it, to determine which of it should be used was a most exacting task. Not all of the results will appeal to every one into whose hands the Manual may come. But if every one who sees the Manual will remember that the Exhibit was intended primarily for the High School pupil, with his limited experience and narrow horizon, and for the High School pupil's parents, who, it may be fairly said, in some cases in our country need education even more than the High School pupil himself, if he will remember, too, that the Exhibit is using in a way the (moving) picture method which has recently been so effective, here and abroad, he will agree with the writer of the editorial in *The Classical Journal* for October last, that congratulations are due to The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, for helping to make the Exhibit available, through publication, and in far greater measure to Miss Sabin, her colleagues, and their pupils, for working out into concrete, visual form a sound pedagogical idea. C.K.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ROME SINCE 1908

It was in 1908 that the Italian government voted six million lire toward the creation of a Zona Monumentale or Passeggiata Archeologica, to consist of a magnificent system of parks and avenues in the 'ancient quarter' of Rome, including the Forum, Palatine, Colosseum, Baths of Titus and Trajan, north and west slopes of the Caelian, east and west slopes of the lesser Aventine, and the valley between these hills to the three gates of the wall of Aurelian. The hope was expressed that this work would see completion in 1911¹. Reports also went abroad that the unsightly gas-works were to be removed from the Vallis Murcia, in order that the Circus Maximus might be splendidly reconstructed and used for games. The Circus has not been reconstructed, though the gas-works have been removed, and the old gas-buildings will presently be demolished. Work on the Zona itself was carried forward at the outset with such mistaken zeal that its avenues were on the point of being graded before archaeologists were given the opportunity of excavating them for remains, and it promised to deserve the epithet W. A. Becker once applied to Nardini, atrox ac paene exitiabilis topographiae Romanae calamitas. But the protests of the archaeologists were eventually effective, and the parliamentary commission

¹ See *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 3.147.

on June 10, 1910, passed a resolution urging the government to provide for the excavation of land included in the Zona. Such excavation has since been successfully carried on, notably within the limits of the *Thermae Antoninianae*, where remains have been found of a splendid colonnade bordering the gardens at the back, and, under the stadium, of one of the largest and most complete temples of Mithra yet known. The foundations of the *Porta Capena* were discovered in 1909 during the work on the boulevard connecting the baths with the Palatine.

In the Forum the perennial excavations in the *Basilica Aemilia* brought definite results in 1912, when remains of the west wall were found, separated by some three feet of earth from a thin layer of ashes below, showing that the building was not restored, as hitherto supposed, after the fire of the fifth century A.D., but lay buried until the collapse of the wall some three hundred years later. In the excavations of 1908 on the *Summa Sacra Via* traces of ancient *horrea* were found among the numerous remains of the great Frangipani fortress, which was probably built about 1000 A.D. To the right of the *Clivus Palatinus* a shrine of the *Lares Publici* was discovered, and near the Arch of Titus a house of the late Republic or early Empire. Two walls under the Arch of Titus are thought by Commendatore Boni to belong to the earlier temple of Iuppiter Stator. In 1909 a dozen new tombs of the early *Sepulcretum* were examined, one of them the best preserved of those yet found in the Forum. E. Pais has proposed the theory that the Forum and the Regia were not the center of Rome's political life till well into the fourth century B.C., basing his conclusion partly on the proximity of the early necropolis and on his belief that the temple of Castor, when dedicated in 484 B.C., must have been outside the pomerium. Regarding the disputed question of the exact location of the *Fornix Fabianus*, Piganiol has conjectured that it was attached to the south side of the Regia, spanning the narrow street between that structure and the Atrium Vestae.

In the Forum of Nerva, it has been shown positively that the base of the westernmost of the two standing columns familiarly known to the Romans as *Le Colonnacce* is 16 feet, 4 inches below the present level.

The Palatine has continued to be a center of active interest. Pigorini has refuted the conclusions of Vaglieri and Cozza regarding the so-called 'necropolis' of the 1907 excavations. What they take to be tombs he calls primitive dwellings, declaring that the necropolis of the early inhabitants of the Palatine still remains to be found. In 1910 Boni re-examined the so-called *Lupercal*, finding a number of terra-cotta heads of Attis, which may have fallen from the temple of the *Magna Mater* above. In October, 1911, excavations were begun on the *Domus Flavia*, with the object of learning the whole plan of

the imperial dwelling. In the atrium was found an octagonal basin or impluvium 60 feet across by two and one-half feet deep, originally lined with marble. It had been broken through by previous excavators. In the triclinium a granite pavement with a border of Numidian marble, the whole covering 1000 square meters, was cleared, the finest yet found in the palace. In the next year a pavement of opus Alexandrinum was uncovered, proving that this technique was used before the time of Alexander Severus. Foundations of Nero's Golden House were also among the finds reported for 1912, and in connection with them arrangements which are interpreted by Commendatore Boni as twelve ancient lifts. One of the most recent discoveries on the Palatine is that of a luxurious private house containing a bath with a marble waterfall. The evidence is slight for its suggested identification with the house of Julia, daughter of Augustus. The question of the location of the Apollo temple is still a mooted one. Pinza's theory (*Bullettino* 38 [1910], 3-41), identifying it with the long-stepped podium commonly assigned to Iuppiter Victor, has divided the field with the old belief which places it at the northeast corner of the hill, as yet unexcavated.

Foreigners have been permitted to excavate in Italy since 1906, and it was under French auspices that Bigot conducted his useful work in 1908 and 1909 in determining the dimensions and the course of the walls of the *Circus Maximus*. He gives the total length as 600 meters and the width, exclusive of certain great additions on the slopes of the enclosing hills, as 141 meters. He found neither side straight, and the irregularities on the side toward the Aventine very marked. The streets running the length of each side were, he believes, ultimately spanned with arches, in order that the higher tiers of seats might be carried further up the slopes of both Palatine and Aventine. All this suggests an irregularity of appearance very different from the conventional plans given in the handbooks.

The topographical find that has perhaps been most talked about during the past five years is that of the *Lucus Furrinae*² and the sanctuary of the Syrian gods, on the Janiculan site partly covered by the *Villa Wurts* (formerly *Sciarra*). The historical interest in the location of the grove lies in the fact that C. Gracchus was there murdered in 121 B.C. Inscriptions found as early as July, 1906, mentioning Furrina, Adadus, and Iuppiter Maleciabrades, suggested the true nature of the site to Gauckler, whose inferences were scouted by no less an authority than Ch. Hülsen. The excavations, however, which were conducted by M. Gauckler in 1908 and 1909 completely vindicated his published opinions³. The sanctuary consists of an open quadrangular court or

² See R. V. D. Magoffin in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 2.244-246.

³ See Gauckler's recently published work, *Le Sanctuaire Syrien du Janicule* (Paris, 1912).

temenos with a temple structure at each end. That at the west is in the basilica form with an apse, that at the east octagonal, 'a sort of baptistery'. In the apse of the former was found the figure of a seated divinity, perhaps the Syrian Ba'al, and under the altar the upper part of a human skull which Gauckler thinks belonged to a sacrificial victim. Carefully buried under the floor of the octagonal structure was found a marble statue of Dionysus with gilded hands and face. The top of the head had been removed and replaced. This, together with the skull and three marble heads similarly mutilated, suggests to M. Gauckler the method of sacrifice. Within an altar or 'font' in the center of the octagon was discovered a figure of gilded bronze, about which a serpent twines in seven coils. The broken shells of several eggs—the accounts state variously five and seven—were found with the figure, which Gauckler identifies with Atargatis. He finds evidence for four periods in the history of the sanctuary. The earliest structure, of the first century B.C., was, according to the evidence of an inscription, rebuilt by Gaionas in 176 A.D. A secular edifice was then erected, with porticoes and a fountain, which were in turn embodied in the new sanctuary built by Julian.

Among other matters of a chiefly topographical interest may be mentioned the following. It has been shown that the hill called Monte Citorio was formed not by the ruins of a Republican building but in the late Empire. Beautiful architectural fragments, probably from the *ustrina* of Marcus Aurelius, have been found there. Architectural fragments found behind the apse of S. Silvestro in Capite seem to Vaglieri to confirm the belief of Urlichs and Hülsen that the temple of the Sun stood there. Eight steps discovered at the base of the Caelian near the portico of the temple of Claudius apparently belong to a great staircase forming the approach to it from the Colosseum valley. Foundation walls uncovered between the Via Giovanni Branca, the Via Beniamino Franklin, and the Tiber, seem to show that the Horrea Seiana were nearer the Tiber than was hitherto supposed. In 1910, during the excavation of a new foundation for the Palazzo Venezia, which was being removed to a position further west in order to clear the view of the new monument to Victor Emanuel on the Capitol, substructures and a pavement of variegated marbles were found which may have belonged to the Villa Publica. In 1912 several rooms of Nero's Golden House, buried under the substructures of the Baths of Trajan, were excavated by Dr. Fritz Weege, and wall-paintings were found in a good state of preservation. A glass-paved floor belonging to the Domus Aurea had been uncovered in 1908 at the east end of the Basilica of Maxentius. A fifth cippus of the pomerium of Claudius was found in 1909 in the via Tevere outside the Porta Salaria.

Excavations under the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo have revealed a large apartment, apparently a nymphaeum, with frescoes of the second or third Christian century, among them one of the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, or a scene from the myth of Venus Marina, coated over with white. Marucchi sees a Christian hand in the whitewashing. What is believed to be a Christian baptistery of the third century, with an inscription attributed to Pope Damasus, has been found under the Palazzo Costa near the Church of S. Marcello.

An important piece of the so-called Servian wall was laid bare in 1908 during the excavation for the new home of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Finance, between the Vie delle Finanze and di S. Susanna. Boni dates it earlier than the Gallic invasion. In the same vicinity early sepulchral remains were found, showing the extent in this direction of the Quirinal necropolis. In the following year a second stretch of ancient wall was uncovered on land formerly belonging to the Villa Spithöver near the Via Piemonte, 36 meters long and nine courses high, of soft grey-green tufa, admirably preserved. This had however already been included by Lanciani in his *Forma Urbis Romae*. Graffunder has demonstrated that those parts of the Servian wall showing the Oscan foot as a unit of measurement date from the 'regal' period, while those showing the Solonian or Roman foot were erected after 390 B.C. Piganiol has revived the theory of Bunsen and Urlichs that the Servian wall connected the Capitoline and the Aventine without reaching the Tiber, thus leaving the Forum Boarium outside of the wall. He identifies the ruins under S. Maria in Cosmedin with the Ara Maxima, and the round temple by the Tiber with the Temple of Hercules.

Various remains of ancient streets have been brought to light, including portions of the Via Colatina in the Vicolo di Malabarba, of the Via Flaminia at the corner of the Victor Emanuel monument nearest the Piazza Venezia, of the Via Nomentana in the Villa Patrizi during excavations for the general offices of the state railways, and of unidentified streets in the Piazza Bocca della Verità, at the Torre delle Milizie, and elsewhere.

New tombs, notably of the Socconi family, have been discovered in the Via Famagosta, north of the Vatican, along the line of the ancient Via Triumphalis. An important new columbarium of the early Empire was uncovered in 1910 between the Via Collatina and the Via Praenestina, and another in 1911 at the corner of the Viale Principessa Margherita and the via di S. Maria Maggiore. The garden of the old Palazzo Venezia, at the time of its removal, gave up two late Roman sarcophagi.

In the field of sculpture no single piece has attracted so much attention in Rome during the past five years as the so-called Fanciulla d'Anzio ('Maid of Antium'), a marble statue found at Porto d'Anzio

in 1878 and kept there in the Villa Aldobrandini till 1907, when it was purchased by the Italian government at the astounding figure of 450,000 lire and placed in the Museo delle Terme⁴. The sex of the figure is doubtful and many theories of identification have been proposed. It has been determined that the head and body are of different materials and were probably executed by different artists. It is generally believed that the statue is of Greek workmanship of the late fourth or early third century B.C.

The most important work actually found at Rome during the quinquennium is the portrait-statue of Augustus, accidentally discovered in 1910 by workmen engaged in laying the foundations of a house at the corner of the Via Labicana and the Via Mecenate, near the Church of S. Clemente. It is 2.30 meters in height and represents the Emperor as a young man, standing, his toga draped over his head and falling in broad folds to his feet. At the left is a *scrinium*. The head, which with the nude right arm is of Parian marble, is an excellent portrait, showing a calm and dignified expression. Mariani calls it 'the civic counterpart to the military Augustus of Prima Porta'. Traces of coloring remain. Among other sculptural finds is a headless Amazon of Pentelic marble, fully draped save for the right breast. The right arm hangs by the side, the hand holding the tip of a bow. Gauckler sees a bronze prototype of the middle of the fifth century. In the Villa Flavia, formerly belonging to the Villa Spithöver, were found a Silenus, lacking arms and legs, 'of excellent workmanship and animated pose', and sculptured pilasters showing heads of a Maenad and Satyrs in high relief and dancing Fauns in bas-relief. A copy of the standing Discolobus of the Vatican was found in fragments during excavations for a gas-main in the Via Bocca della Verità. At a large tomb near the eighth milestone of the Via Anagnina were discovered in 1912 the fine portrait-head of a triumphator in Luna marble, and fragments of a richly decorated sarcophagus of the second century A.D. Among other finds reported for 1912 is a group in Luna marble, consisting of a youth lying on a couch, at his right traces of another figure, and at his left a serpent approaching to eat an egg which the youth holds in his hand. One is reminded of the Janiculan goddess and her egg-shells.

It is of interest to note in passing that F. Studniczka has made a fresh study of the Prima Porta statue of Augustus, as a result of which he identifies the central figures on the cuirass as Phraates IV of Parthia and the young Tiberius. He also sees the likeness of the infant C. Caesar in the child on the dolphin. Another subject of fresh investigation has been the bronze wolf of the Palazzo dei

Conservatori, which Petersen again affirms to be the identical wolf of Cicero Cat. 3.19, which was struck by lightning in 65 B.C. A distinguished electrician, Professor G. Mengarini, attributes breaks in both hind legs to an electrical contact. Petersen believes that the wolf owes its origin to Ionic art, was probably dedicated to Jupiter in the early republic, and became known later as a symbol of the republic through its representation on coins.

Several interesting inscriptions have been added from Rome, including one of a military *medicus veterinarius* (for the first time). More important historically is that recording the gift of citizenship by Cn. Pompeius Strabo, father of the triumvir, to a *turma* of Spanish auxiliary cavalry which had served under him in the Social War. It had been known previously, but its acquisition by the Conservatori Museum gave it fresh interest. In the course of work on the railway near the Trastevere station was found a sepulchral inscription of M. Valerius Messalla Potitus, mentioned as twice proconsul of Asia. He has been identified with the consul suffectus of 32 B.C. Excavation for a new garage on the Via Flaminia gave among other inscriptions one of a Baetic citizen from the previously unknown *civitas Baesariensis*. An inscription from the Via Marforio, as interpreted by Costa, appears to throw light on the topography of the Auguraculum and the Sacra Via. A Christian inscription from a tomb near the juncture of the Via dei Parioli and the Via di porta Pinciana is of interest to linguists as showing the letter *z* for consonantal *i* in the reading *huzus* for *huius*. G. Farina has transcribed and interpreted the hieroglyphics on Domitian's obelisk in the Piazza Navona, which was probably first erected near the temple of Isis, and was placed in its present position in 1649. The Emperor bears the titles of a Pharaoh.

Two notable hoards of coins have been found since 1908. The one, from the Via Nomentana, consists of forty denarii from Nerva to Heliogabalus. The other was found in the course of excavations for foundations near Monte Testaccio, and comprised no less than 770 pieces in a strong-box, so damaged, however, by fire that 115 were rendered illegible. Those remaining range in date from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus. The usual number of small finds has been reported.

The most important event of the year 1911 at Rome was the holding of the Mostra Archeologica, an 'exhibition intended to illustrate the extent and power of the Roman Empire by bringing together in casts and models, drawings and photographs, representations of the principal monuments in what were once the Roman provinces'. The exhibition was a part of the celebration connected with the semi-centennial anniversary of Rome as the capital of United Italy. It was held in the Baths of Diocletian, where two ancient swimming-tanks were appro-

⁴ See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 3.146-147, 182-183.

privately discovered in the clearing of new apartments for its accommodation.

During the week of October 9-16, 1912, the Third International Congress of Archaeology held its sessions in Rome. Two important papers were read by Americans. Professor A. L. Frothingham discussed the 'true origin and history of the arch of Constantine', concluding that it was originally built by Domitian, partly destroyed after his *memoriae damnatio*, used afterward as a 'sort of generic triumphal arch' for whatever emperor received a triumph (hence the reliefs and medallions of different epochs), and finally in the year 313 A.D. restored and re-dedicated to Constantine⁵. Dr. Esther B. Van Deman, fellow of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave a resumé of the results of her studies in Roman concrete construction. She aims to establish a building canon for every age, with which to determine the chronology of doubtful or wrongly dated structures⁶.

Mention may be made in closing of a new and enlarged edition of the Kiepert-Hülse Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae, published by Reimer (Berlin, 1912). There are four maps, and the literary evidence is collected into three chapters, the first dealing with temples and the like, the second with Christian Churches and monuments, and the third with public and private monuments of a miscellaneous character. An index of modern names has been added. Another important revision of the last year is that of Wolfgang Helbig's guide, *Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen klassischer Altertümer in Rom*. Dritte Auflage herausgegeben unter Mitwirkung von Walter Amelung, Emil Reisch, Fritz Weege (Leipzig, 1912). A new work on the Forum by E. de Ruggiero, professor of Greek and Latin antiquities at the University of Rome, has recently appeared.

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AN EXPERIMENT WITH THE DIRECT METHOD IN GREEK¹

The trial given to the Rouse method in the Elementary Greek Course at the University of Michigan this year has not been thorough and therefore, perhaps, not entirely fair; it has, however, enabled me to form some opinion of the extent to which the method may be available for our use. What I have to say is, of course, directly concerned with the situation in American Colleges.

The Greek Department at Michigan decided to make this experiment only under the strong proviso that just as much stress as ever should be laid on the learning of the forms and the syntax, and that this should not be neglected in order to prac-

tise the class in conversation; for, whatever the method of instruction, it is certain that only a superficial and comparatively worthless command of the language can be gained without this sound foundation. In view of this, which seems to be the only reasonable aim in teaching Greek or any other language, I venture to say that the chief objection to the use of the Direct Method in College Classes will be that of lack of time. The method is no time-saver; on the other hand, it requires the utmost care and watchfulness on the part of the teacher, and, I am convinced, more time to cover satisfactorily the given ground. This may not be an objection to its use in the Secondary Schools, but in College courses in elementary Greek the question of time is important. It is necessary to do in one year the work that is ordinarily spread over two in the High School, and therefore anything which unnecessarily makes progress slower is a decided embarrassment.

This is the only real difficulty with the method itself that I experienced—provided, always, that the method is not employed to produce a showy but superficial ability to handle ordinary Greek without a real, independent knowledge of the facts of the language. I am sure that Dr. Rouse has no such charlatanic aim.

On the other hand, I was not at all satisfied with the text-books edited by Dr. Rouse (*A Greek Boy at Home* and *A First Greek Course*), and my present opinion is that American Greek teachers will do better, if they care to experiment with the Direct Method, to keep their old text-books and to base their work upon them. Dr. Rouse's books and articles ought to be accessible for purposes of reference, and teachers should own at least some of them; they are full of valuable suggestion and material.

My objection to Dr. Rouse's books are two: first, the vocabulary used in *A Greek Boy* is very large, contains many words that are seldom found in ordinary Greek, and introduces too few of the words used by the authors that the students in this country will, in the ordinary course of events, next read; secondly, both of Dr. Rouse's books, but particularly *A First Greek Course*, contain so many misprints and unclear and erroneous statements that American beginners' books are safer to use and will also have the advantage of giving the student at once the grammatical terminology current in American class-rooms.

I must of course substantiate these statements. As for the vocabulary, my students found it embarrassingly large, and I was forced to insist upon their acquiring only the more common words. This adds an element of uncertainty to the teaching of a working vocabulary, which even at best is perhaps the hardest thing that an instructor has to do. Furthermore, I can see little good in making pupils tax their memories with such words as *σκόραδον*,

⁵ See *The Century* for January, 1913.

⁶ See *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 6.71.

¹ Summary of a paper read before The Classical Conference of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, April 4, 1913.